

scope, and ten chapters dealing in succession with the Sputum, the Urine, the Blood, the Stomach, the Feces, the Animal Parasites, the Miscellaneous Examinations, the Bacteriologic Methods, the Preparation and Use of Vaccines, the Serdiagnostic Methods, and following an Appendix which deals with Apparatus, Reagents and the Stains; Weights, measures, etc., with Equivalents, and lastly an Index.

The Introduction gives a student many pointers in the use of the microscope which should be read by all who use the instrument.

The contents of the book is complete enough for a Clinician and the methods are rather thorough. Purdy's methods are spoken of frequently but each worker has to make his own standards as there is much to consider in these tests. The Index is good. R. B. T.

Exercises for Women. By Florence Bolton, A. B., Director of Women's Gymnasium, Stanford University, 1904-05. (Containing helpful suggestions on matters directly and indirectly related to exercise and development, and an appendix with a wider range of work, briefly tabulated, for the use of teachers. Fully illustrated with over 100 cuts and halftones.) With illustrated details of mat exercises. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

A variety of treatises on exercise as applied to the maintenance of health and the treatment of disease have from time to time been published both in this country and in Europe. As a rule, they are presented as parts of larger works including mechano-therapeutics, massage, etc. Their defect is that too frequently they say the little that they have to say at such length the busy practitioner cannot find the time to sift the kernels of desired information from the chaff of their verbiage.

It is with added pleasure, therefore, that we take this opportunity to direct the attention of the readers of this journal to Miss Bolton's unassuming little book. There are but 141 pages in all, but it has seemed to us that the elimination of a single one of them would have been a loss to the book as a whole. The illustrations are for the most part diagrammatic, are placed contiguous to the appropriate text, and accurately illumine it.

In a paper which appeared in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal Dr. Bradford, Dean of Harvard Medical School, speaks of the modern woman who, with a relaxed pelvic floor, is constrained to undergo an operation and protracted invalidism; whereas her grandmother in like circumstances had divested herself of her corsets and scrubbed the kitchen floor, and in so doing had found the cure for her condition.

There is reason to believe that no small percentage of those chronic invalids, in the attention to whose ailments your sympathetic specialist doth fatten and grow rich, do not require so much that a tuck be taken in relaxed tissues as that the latter be made to reacquire their lost tone. And it is in the care of just such cases as well as many others that your general practitioner, and mayhap your gynaecologist as well, who is not merely an operator, will find "Exercises for Women" a veritable "vade mecum."

It is a peculiarity of the mysticism with which the practice of medicine is invested in the lay mind that did one today prescribe several pints of Spring Valley to be ingested in the course of 24 hours, the majority of patients would not follow our instructions. On the other hand, should one prescribe an expensive mineral water, particularly if it had an odor suggesting an ancient egg, the same persons would obey orders to the letter.

In like manner, while to prescribe a course of floor-scrubbing would be to incense our patient, she

will be found amenable to a plan involving carrying out groups of exercises which give the same result.

Such exercise groups, and many others, for we have spoken of but one application of the book, will be found briefly described, adequately illustrated, accurately dosed and clearly indexed in the book before us.

We gave the book to read to a lady whom, being married to her, it were fruitless to attempt to impress with our wisdom. "Why," said she, after reading it, "it's all so simple." That is what we have tried to say in the preceding paragraphs.

J. T. W.

The Clinics of John B. Murphy, M.D., at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. Volume IV, Number V, (October 1915). Octavo of 228 pages; 56 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915. Published Bi-Monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$8.00; cloth, \$12.00.

Contents.

Carcinoma of gum and of submaxillary lymph-nodes. Excision cancer-bearing area.

Carcinoma of tongue and of submaxillary lymph-nodes. Amputation tongue.

Cicatricial contracture of neck following a burn. Resection scar and interposition of a flap of normal skin.

Recurrent luxation of humerus. Capsulorrhaphy.

Subcoracoid luxation of head and fracture of surgical neck of humerus. Operative reduction maintained by plating.

Gunshot wound of arm. Cicatricial compression of ulnar nerve-release; division of median nerve. Neurorrhaphy.

Fracture of humerus, lower end. Fracture of ulna, olecranon process. Laceration of ulnar nerve. Operative reduction of fracture. Arthroplasty of elbow-joint.

Ununited fracture of internal condyle of humerus. Reduction of displaced fragment and retention of extra-articular drilling.

Ancient fracture-luxation of elbow-joint. Resection. Arthroplasty.

Ancient fracture of elbow-joint (olecranon process). Resection of olecranon process.

Fracture of radius and ulna. Non-union of radius. Intramedullary and inlay transplants.

Ancient fracture of radius and ulna. Division of ulnar nerve. Neurorrhaphy.

Empyema of pleural cavity. Resection of ribs (Esterlander).

Pericholecystic and pericolonic adhesions. Relapse. Omentoplasty; obliterative appendicitis and pylorospasm. Appendicectomy.

Tuberculosis of Fallopian tubes. Resection; retroversion of uterus. Correction; suppurating dermoid cyst.

Sarcoma of ovary. Ablation.

Pyonephrosis. Incision and drainage. Subsequent nephrectomy.

Ureteral calculus. Ureterotomy. Removal of Calculus.

Retroperitoneal Sarcoma. Exploratory Laparotomy.

Inoperable recurrent carcinoma of nasopharynx involving both superior maxillae, ethmoid, frontal and malar bones. Injection of mixed tonins. Disappearance of neoplasm under five weeks of treatment.

Metastatic arthritis of knee-joint. Vicious flexion-contracture. Tenotomy of biceps femoris with correction of deformity. Talk on autosensitized autogenous vaccines.

Ancient infection of hip-joint; secondary flexion.

Contracture of knee-joint from burrowing abscesses in thigh muscles. Operative correction. Tenoplasty.

Tuberculosis of knee-joint. Resection by the author's concavoconvex method.

Painful stumps of legs. Reamputation. Excision of neuromata. Neurorrhaphy.

Pott's fracture with eversion deformity: non-union of tibial maleolus, united fracture of fibular malleolus, and posterior luxation of ankle. Operative reduction of deformity.

SOCIETY REPORTS

COOPER CLINICAL SOCIETY.

You are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Cooper Clinical Society, which will be held on Monday, December 6, 1915, at 8 p. m., Room 311 of the Stanford University Medical School, corner Sacramento and Webster streets.

Program.

(1) Case of Pulsating Exophthalmos. Ligation of Common Carotid. George T. Brady.

(2) The Prophylaxis of Procidencia (Lantern Demonstration). A. B. Spalding.

(3) The Use of Whole Blood in the Treatment of Hemorrhage. H. R. Oliver.

H. E. ALDERSON, President.
J. D. BARNETT, Secretary.

FRESNO COUNTY.

At the October meeting of the Fresno County Society Dr. Dagmar Peterson, of Selma, was elected to membership; report of the next meeting of the State Society at Fresno was made, and a case of polypi of the rectum was reported by Dr. George H. Aiken.

CLIFFORD D. SWEET, Assistant Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Department of Public Health.

October 25, 1915.

Trachoma appears to be prevalent in this city among children of a school age. Several cases attending various schools during the past month have come to the attention of the Board of Health, and one case in particular upon investigation we found being treated at an eye clinic and during the interim of treatments was attending the public schools.

I have to call your attention to the fact that Ordinance 1034 of this city, as well as the State law, makes trachoma a reportable disease, and the Board of Health asks your earnest co-operation requesting that all cases of trachoma, particularly in children, be made the subject of a special and immediate report. This co-operation will be not only a means of bringing under control the disease, but also a factor in preventing its spread among other children.

The number of children of foreign parentage attending our schools is increasing annually, and the importance of maintaining a strict vigilance in connection with the preventable diseases is obvious.

Trusting you will give this matter your earnest attention, I am respectfully,

WM. C. HASSLER, Health Officer.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY EYE AND EAR SECTION.

A regular meeting of the Eye and Ear Section was held in the offices of Drs. Hastings, Fleming and Montgomery, on October 4, 1915.

Attendance: Drs. F. L. Rogers, Bullard, Brown, Dudley, Dilworth, Fleming, Hastings, Kiefer, Kel-

sey, Lund, G. W. McCoy, T. J. McCoy, F. W. Miller, Stivers, Sweet, Stephenson, True, Reynolds, Graham, Ide, Griffith, Leffler, Kress and Old.

Visitors: Drs. Gage and Swetnam.

Dr. T. J. McCoy reported a case of "Iridectomy."

Discussion by Drs. Dudley, F. W. Miller and Bullard.

Dr. W. H. Dudley, case of "Cancer of Larynx" shown twice before. Man had gone East. Disease has spread and sloughing has taken place. Also case of Tbc. larynx treated by Tuberculin T. R. with improvement. Discussion by Drs. F. L. Rogers, Lund, Hastings, Fleming, Dilworth, Geo. W. McCoy.

Dr. Kiefer reported case of Parotitis and Empyema of the Parotid; the only symptoms presented were the stickiness of the larynx, pharynx, nose, etc., on account of the thick mucous secretion. Relieved by free incision of the Parotid gland. Empyema, only symptoms objective, pus from nose and tenderness over the Antrum of Highmore.

Discussion: Dr. G. W. McCoy asked if, in Dr. Kiefer's opinion, the incision of the parotid cured, or was it due to the medication? Answer: Incision. Dr. Hastings: Was there any calculus? Answer: No.

Dr. A. L. Kelsey reported case (specimen) of splinter of steel from an anvil removed from eye of child of 4 years. Magnet, small, did not move object; giant magnet removed it all right. Periphery of lens was injured, but no glaucoma is looked for.

Dr. T. J. McCoy: Was object localized by X-ray? Answer: No.

G. W. McCoy said localization seemed almost imperative in many cases.

Dr. F. L. Rogers, in discussion, mentioned two cases showing the benefit of localization.

Dr. G. J. Lund showed a case of cosmetic operation on nose, hump on nose and external deformity operated on by external incision; lineal scar, but no stitch-hole scars resulted. The skin clips were used.

Dr. T. J. McCoy showed an eye case—a tumor developing in eye of man aged 62, starting from conjunctiva, involving cornea periosteum and bone.

Discussion by Dr. F. W. Miller. He said many similar cases began in Papilloma; advised guarded diagnosis and prognosis. Dr. Dudley said most of the tumors beginning at cornea-scleral junction are malignant; advised section of the specimen and microscopic examination of specimen to show whether tumor extended internally.

Dr. G. W. McCoy reported case of streptococcic lateral thrombosis in a child with colitis, running ear, etc. Streptococci were found in the blood by Drs. Brem and Zeiler; streptococcic vaccine, autogenous given, with good results.

Discussion—Dr. Lund: How do you account for the pulsation of the vein, if it was thrombosis? Answer: Communicated from the brain; a pulsation from the brain.

Dr. Hastings: Was it that or primary jugular bulb thrombosis? Answer: Don't know.

Dr. Dudley: Had a similar case.

Dr. Stivers reported three cases. First, ozena of larynx, primary; second, foreign body from nose; third, tumor of palate.

Dr. McCoy said Ozena case rare.

Dr. Sweet, of Long Beach, advised a meeting devoted to discussion of Ozena. Met a case of Sarcoma with similar symptoms to Dr. Stivers' palate case.

Dr. Leffler: Was heart and urine examined? Answer: Yes, negative.

Dr. Lund advised intra-tracheal injections; oil and menthol recommended.

Dr. F. L. Rogers: Bronchoscope should be used.

Dr. Fleming: Rare to see such cases in this country. This case has some atrophic conditions in nose. Peroxide of hydrogen is satisfactory in